

PLEA FOR HAWAII

Answer Made to Claus Spreckels' Interview.

SHOULD NOT ABROGATE TREATY

Island Interests Not Inimical to Coast.

By Present Arrangement Cane Sugar Does Not Compete With California Industry.

(Continued.)

We have no right to confound the private interests of Mr. Spreckels with the public interests, and we have no right to take the assurances of the future when we have the records of the past before us. Will our Government deal with promises, even though with all the warmth of truth impressed, or will it deal with cold-blooded facts of history recorded upon the mind of every citizen of this Pacific Coast? That Mr. Spreckels is transferring the major portion of his interests to this State is reasonable, and but one of the many acts of foresight and good business judgment that has characterized him in his whole career, but this is not brought about by the possibilities of the beet sugar industry, nor by the possibilities of the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, but is the result of shrewd calculation and keen appreciation of the facts of the Pacific Coast's future and its possibilities.

It would appear, however, that in his official position in connection with the Hutchinson plantation, it would be his duty to enhance the value and protect the shareholders in this corporation, and not destroy its possibilities and prospects. We cannot understand the argument in the same article which it is difficult to conceive could have emanated from him, which states: "Not even the workmen employed on sugar plantations and in the factories are native Hawaiians, but Chinese and Japanese coolies," when we have before us the report of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation for the year ending May, 1895, subscribed to by Claus Spreckels, as President, and by D. C. Hewitt, wherein we find the clause: "Our labor has given us some trouble during the past year, but we find that by being able to get a mixture of different nationalities, we are better suited than with all the labor of one race. Prospects are good for the introduction again of the Chinese labor, and present indications are that laborers will be in sufficient numbers for the requirements of the plantation."

Thus it will be seen that there is a contradiction in this which could hardly have emanated from Mr. Claus Spreckels, that he himself, or the plantation of which he has subscribed himself as President, shall foster themselves upon their most promising conditions that the Chinese will again be introduced upon their plantation, and yet in an article deny the fact that such should be the case. Certainly it would appear as though, if Mr. Spreckels has prejudice against this foreign element upon the plantation, he at least had it within his power, if he is elected, to remove them from his own, and we desire by these arguments, not to show any disrespect for Mr. Claus Spreckels, for whom we all, as a financier, must have the very highest regard, but simply desire to show that the arguments purporting to be an interview with him must have been misunderstood or misrepresented.

There is no industry on the Pacific Coast that we are familiar with that for the years 1894-5-6-7 has paid any such returns as has the beet sugar interest, and during all the hardships of the last two years to our knowledge the beet sugar industry has paid handsome returns and offered extreme encouragement to those interested, all of which we hail with delight. But we also must not lose sight of the fact that any act on the part of that industry to further its own cause which will act with hardship upon a large portion of this population and upon many lines of business, and that any act which will have a tendency to sever our connections with the Hawaiian Islands and lead to disturbance, financial, commercial, political, and, for all we know, geographical, will reflect upon the beet sugar industry, and create a feeling of retaliation that will unquestionably in the course of time redound to its severe injury.

While the people may be willing, and certainly are, to offer their encouragement to this, as well as any other industry, such encouragement must not be at the expense of the entire coast and in favor of the few, and there are many who, in their enthusiasm for home industry and home product will be led astray by the glowing reports and the enthusiastic promises which will never be fulfilled, and will awaken in their day to the error, and become the direct enemy to the "party" and to the industry that has brought about their ruin. It is not a healthy condition of affairs when, for the furtherance of one industry, a number of others shall suffer, particularly in the present issue, when it has been clearly shown by past experience that the Hawaiian sugar, notwithstanding that it has entered free into the United States, has not at any time entered into competition with the beet sugar, or depressed it in any form or shape, except when such depression has been caused by the manipulators of the sugar, viz., the Trust and the Sugar Refinery of California, for its own selfish purposes.

It is not to be presumed that the Hawaiian planter who may hand his sugar in America at a lesser figure because he has been permitted to do so without the payment of duty, will voluntarily surrender the benefit which

this liberal government has granted, and place his sugars before the people of this country in opposition to its own products. If that were the desire or intention, wherein would lie the benefit to such planter in having the free admission of his products, and by what right shall we presume that such will be the case in the year 1898, when it has never yet been the case, although that the sugars of Hawaii have been sacrificed or have been sold in competition with the domestic product? And if it be true, and if it were possible, that such would be the case, and that the 200,000 tons of Hawaii sugar will be thrown upon this market to the great loss and detriment of the entire beet sugar industry, which we positively deny, why even then must it not necessarily be shown that other industries will thrive by virtue of the reduced cost of this sugar, and that the American refiner and the American laborer will find his occupation by reason thereof? And surely it must needs appear as a very serious proposition that the very parties who have degraded the article of beet sugar in the last season, and cast their slur upon it by placing it before the people at a reduced price and branding it with its deep red letters, should now be fearful that the cane sugar, for which they themselves, commanded a higher figure, should suffer injury to the degraded beet, and we would now ask whether the friendly and commercial relationship now existing between this country and the Hawaiian Islands, but far more particularly and strategically problems that enter into this treaty, are to be discarded upon the mere promises of what the beet sugar industry of California suggests?

It certainly seems to us as though too much importance has been placed upon the pecuniary portions of the contract, and altogether too little importance laid to the other advantages, too well known and too well understood by the brightest minds and the leading statesmen of the day to require detailed mention in this article. It certainly seems as though if it were possible for a termination of this treaty, laying all other interests aside, and touching only upon the commercial interest, it would still be advisable and essential that such be done only at such time when occasion for it demands. It will be time enough to figure the detriments and the injuries done our beet interests by the Hawaiian cane, when such detriments and injury shall be attempted. It is not proper in the interest of the hundreds and thousands who have their fortunes invested in these plantations, and the hundreds and thousands of others whose commercial interests require its continuance and the millions of others who see the advantages in having the Hawaiian Islands a friendly power to the United States in times of peace, as well as in times of war, that until such time as that the injury shall be manifest this treaty shall be abrogated, merely in anticipation of what may come.

Our Government has it within its power to correct the error very quickly, if such correction is essential, and if it is fearful of such disaster and destruction, by virtue of the one year clause, why then let it remove this clause without prejudice to the balance of the treaty, and let it hold it within its power to abrogate this treaty at such time when it shall be shown and conclusively proven that the acts of the Hawaiian planter shall have shown themselves antagonistic to the beet interests of California, but not until then, and let us not incur hardships upon our people and upon those who have invested their fortunes in Hawaii, relying and depending upon a continuance of the treaty until a sacrifice of these fortunes and the destruction of these people shall become desirable and an absolute necessity for the protection of our own people.

It is most remarkable that the beet growers who were loud in their condemnation of this government in removing the bounty, and who cried out shame and dishonor to the government who would cancel its promises made to them, and upon which they claimed they based their investments, and upon a continuance of which they claimed their safety was dependent, should now unnecessarily appeal to this same government to cancel the treaty with Hawaii, irrespective of the tremendous losses that such abrogation or cancellation must necessarily incur upon the people of California, when such treaty, up to the present time, has caused them no injury, and promises them greater protection than with its abrogation.

We claim that under an abrogation of the treaty with Hawaii, with the present condition of the beet industry, and the large interest held in the various industries by the Trust, that capital will not dare to enter into this industry, and that the building of the Salinas refinery, if it ever be built, will be the last one for years, for who will dare to build a refinery on this Coast with the known fact that the industry was under the control and under the power of this large corporation, and we maintain that to the independent refiner the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty will be an injury which, while they may not at the present moment realize and understand, will prove none the less true. Under a continuance of the treaty, guided entirely by common business sense, there can be no attempt on the part of the Hawaiian planter to commence a war against the local industry, which would antagonize the people of this country, and justify the very act that we are now discussing.

We claim that under a continuance of this treaty, if the trust be not the purchaser of Hawaiian sugars, that it will regulate itself, and only so much of the sugars from Hawaii will enter this port as will command ready sale at its full value.

We claim that if the contract with the Trust be not renewed that independent refiners will be opened up at various points on this Coast, giving occupation as before.

It must naturally be evident to the Trust that if they fail to control the Hawaiian sugars that the opportunities of manipulating the entire output of beet sugar is prevented, since, with a friendly relationship between the beet interests and the Hawaiian interests, the beet refineries may remain inde-

pendent, may operate for the full year, may mix their sugars in the same manner as the Western Refinery has, and, owing to the absence of the duty, the advantages which heretofore went to the refiner will now go to the smaller refiners, and by virtue of such planter's advantages by reason of the absence of duty, it places him in a position to assist the beet industry by using a portion of these advantages in any conflict that may arise between the Trust and such local refiners.

Whereas, if the treaty be abrogated and the Hawaiian sugars be denied free entrance, the Trust will naturally have it within its power to oblige the beet industries to confine themselves to the manufacture of the raw sugars, entailing upon them the burden of shipment to San Francisco, there to be refined, and reducing the values of their output to the extent of the cost of packages, the freight, the drayage, and the percentage which the Trust would naturally insist upon for its share of the profit.

With the honest belief that the Hawaiian planter will co-operate with the beet industry, and forever separate it from the Trust, we fail to find good judgment on the part of the independent beet industry in furthering the abrogation of the treaty, although we can naturally see the advantage to such beet refineries as have contracted or desire to contract with the Trust, to deny life and prospects to the independent refiners.

We trust that nothing will be understood as being intended offensive to those whose names have been mentioned, but in the same manner as Mr. Spreckels is willing to sacrifice certain portions of the fortune and is actuated simply and solely by a desire, according to his ideas, to see the sugar industry of California fostered and improved, so it is believed that the contents of this reply are written with the honest conviction that the statements are correct, and that the ideas are for the benefit of that same industry, and in the same manner as Mr. Spreckels is endeavoring to concentrate his fortune in the State of California, so it must be added that whatever the propositions may be, the advocates of reciprocity are equally interested.

We claim that between the beet sugar industry and the cane sugar industry, if this treaty is repeated, California will become the great distributing point, but, above all, that it will be time enough to destroy the fortunes of those who have invested their all in the sugar plantations of Hawaii, and it will be time enough to cause the loss to our factories and to our commercial institutions that must necessarily to a certain extent fall upon

them in the event of this abrogation, and, furthermore, that it will be time enough for the United States to surrender the all-powerful advantage that it to-day maintains by virtue of its relations with these islands in times of war, when it shall be practically, and not theoretically, shown how its continuance will suffer an injury in any proportion to its benefits to the people of the Pacific Coast: leaving it within the power of the Government to abrogate this treaty at any time, it certainly should be postponed until by absolute evidence of its uselessness its abrogation will commend itself to our people. Meanwhile the interests of the people at large must be considered, even though to the displeasure and disappointment to a few advocates.

We also maintain that there is room for the development of both beet and cane sugars until we fully equal the consumption. Until then we must not willfully abandon a business that has taken a quarter of a century to establish.

LOUIS SARONI.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
7. Because it is the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
8. Because it produces no bad results.
9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Revolt of Native Troops.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, June 14.—The Patriote reports under reserve that native troops of the Congo Free State have revolted and murdered a brother of Baron d'Hanis, the Governor General, and 24 Europeans.

1776 Hurrah for 4th of July! 1897

P. O. Box 480 HEADQUARTERS FOR Telephone 478

FIREWORKS

Flags, Shields, Decorating Bunting,

American Buttonhole Buttons, Bow, New Style.

At IXL

Cor Nuuanu and King Sts.

S. W. Lederer

Store open Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings, July 2d, 3d, and 5th till 10 p. m.

1894 Hurrah for the Republic of Hawaii! 1897

One "2th"

Plus many others on a strip of steel and you have a SAW. See? Saws of all sorts, kinds and sizes, to saw anything sawable.

DISSTONS we handle; none better; few as good. Our assortment is O.K.

E. O. HALL & SON.



Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

*Friday ... July 9 *Tuesday ... Oct. 12
Tuesday ... July 20 Friday ... Oct. 22
Friday ... July 30 Tuesday ... Nov. 2
*Tuesday ... Aug. 10 *Friday ... Nov. 12
Friday ... Aug. 20 Tuesday ... Nov. 23
Tuesday ... Aug. 31 Friday ... Dec. 3
*Friday ... Sep. 10 *Tuesday ... Dec. 14
Tuesday ... Sep. 21 Thursday ... Dec. 23
Friday ... Oct. 1

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Mahukona, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday ... July 6 Friday ... Oct. 5
Friday ... July 16 Tuesday ... Oct. 19
Tuesday ... July 27 Friday ... Oct. 29
Friday ... Aug. 6 Tuesday ... Nov. 9
Tuesday ... Aug. 17 Friday ... Nov. 19
Friday ... Aug. 27 Tuesday ... Nov. 30
Tuesday ... Sep. 7 Friday ... Dec. 10
Friday ... Sep. 17 Tuesday ... Dec. 21
Tuesday ... Sep. 28 Friday ... Dec. 31

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk. This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WRIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND
HONOLULU.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

STOP THAT COUGH!

A slight cold, if neglected, is just as apt to lead to serious lung trouble as a heavy one. You should take time by the forelock and conquer the trouble while you can, and at little expense, without inconvenience.

Cummins

The climate of Honolulu, during the Summer months, is very changeable and threatening. Most every one in some way suffers from the radical changes—Sore Throat, Cold in the Head, Chest or Lungs, La Grippe, etc., are the common ailments which give cause for much suffering and inconvenience.

Cough

The number of remedies on the market intended to assist and cure such ailments reach upwards to a thousand in number, but in reality, as a positive specific for Coughs and Colds, there is but one. CUMMINS' COUGH CURE never fails, and gives almost instant relief. It is free from opiates and dangerous ingredients.

Cure

Your druggist may say we don't keep it, but we have one just as good; don't be induced to try something else that may injure you. Dr. Cummins has used this recipe for years in his practice, and has met with remarkable success.

Get CUMMINS' and take no other.

Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

JUNE 28, 1897.

The Iolani has arrived and the kerosene trouble is a thing of the past. We can now smooth the wrinkles from our manly brows; at least we could if the weather were not so infernally hot, and we were not compelled to dodge the sun and our tailor at the same time.

We have, personally, given up all hope of successfully circumventing the latter, and our object in life just now is to draw the attention of suffering humanity to the benefits to be derived from the use of our Lawn Tents.

Imagine a huge umbrella fixed in the center of a round table and you have the idea exactly. It is just the thing for your lawn; easily put together, light, and at the same time strong and durable, and will shelter half a dozen persons comfortably.

Use one of them in conjunction with our cane-seated, folding Combination Chair and Lounge and you will never want to leave its friendly shade, even at meal times.

We have one fixed up in our store for exhibition. Call in when you are passing and see for yourselves.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.